

[First Reprint]

ASSEMBLY, No. 415

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
212th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2006 SESSION

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman FRANCIS L. BODINE

District 8 (Burlington)

Assemblyman JON M. BRAMNICK

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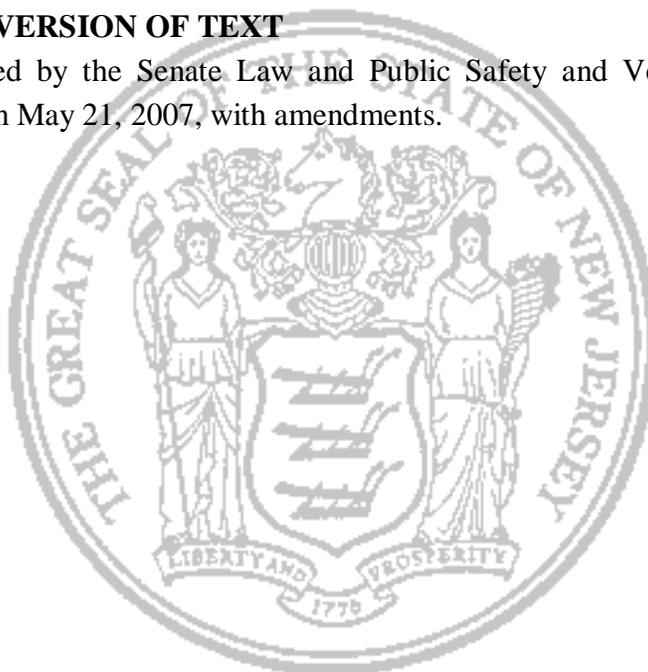
Senators Kyrillos and T.Kean

SYNOPSIS

Establishes penalties for pointing laser at operator of vehicle.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As reported by the Senate Law and Public Safety and Veterans' Affairs Committee on May 21, 2007, with amendments.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 6/19/2007)

1 AN ACT concerning interference with transportation and amending
2 N.J.S.2C:33-14.

3

4 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
5 of New Jersey:

6

7 1. N.J.S.2C:33-14 is amended to read as follows:

8 2C:33-14. a. Interference with Transportation. A person is guilty
9 of interference with transportation if the person purposely or
10 knowingly:

11 (1) casts, shoots or throws anything at, against or into any
12 vehicle, including, but not limited to, a bus, light rail vehicle,
13 railroad locomotive, railroad car, jitney, trolley car, subway car,
14 ferry, airplane, or other facility of transportation; or

15 (2) casts, shoots, throws or otherwise places any stick, stone,
16 object or other substance upon any street railway track, trolley track
17 or railroad track; or

18 (3) endangers or obstructs the safe operation of motor vehicles
19 by casting, shooting, throwing or otherwise placing any stick, stone,
20 object or other substance upon any highway or roadway; or

21 (4) unlawfully climbs into or upon any ¹light rail vehicle,
22 railroad locomotive or¹ railroad car, either in motion or standing on
23 the track of any railroad company in this State; or

24 (5) unlawfully disrupts, delays or prevents the operation of any
25 vehicle, including, but not limited to, a bus, light rail vehicle,
26 railroad locomotive, train, bus, jitney, trolley, subway, airplane or
27 any other facility of transportation. The term "unlawfully disrupts,
28 delays or prevents the operation of" does not include non-violent
29 conduct growing out of a labor dispute as defined in N.J.S.2A:15-
30 58; or

31 (6) endangers or obstructs the safe operation of motor vehicles
32 by using a traffic control preemption device to interfere with or
33 impair the operation of a traffic control signal as defined in
34 R.S.39:1-1; or

35 (7) shines, points or focuses a laser lighting device beam,
36 directly or indirectly, upon a person operating any vehicle,
37 including, but not limited to, a bus, light rail vehicle, railroad
38 locomotive, railroad car, jitney, trolley car, subway car, ferry,
39 airplane, or other facility of transportation. As used in this
40 paragraph, "laser lighting device" means a device which emits a
41 laser beam that is designed to be used by the operator as a pointer or
42 highlighter to indicate, mark or identify a specific position, place,
43 item or object.

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

¹Senate SLP committee amendments adopted May 21, 2007.

- 1 As used in this subsection, "traffic control preemption device"
2 means an infrared transmitter or other device which transmits an
3 infrared beam, radio wave or other signal designed to change, alter,
4 or disrupt in any manner the normal operation of a traffic control
5 signal.
- 6 b. Interference with transportation is a disorderly persons
7 offense.
- 8 c. Interference with transportation is a crime of the fourth
9 degree if the person purposely, knowingly or recklessly causes
10 bodily injury to another person or causes pecuniary loss in excess of
11 \$500 but less than ~~[\$2000]~~ \$2,000.
- 12 d. Interference with transportation is a crime of the third degree
13 if the person purposely, knowingly or recklessly causes significant
14 bodily injury to another person or causes pecuniary loss of ~~[\$2000]~~
15 \$2,000 or more, or if the person purposely or knowingly creates a
16 risk of significant bodily injury to another person.
- 17 e. Interference with transportation is a crime of the second
18 degree if the person purposely, knowingly or recklessly causes
19 serious bodily injury to another person.
20 (cf: P.L.2005, c.96, s.1)
- 21
- 22 2. This act shall take effect immediately.